

The Middletown Transcript

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MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1905.

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Why is this?
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Now is the time to think of preparing the children for school, we have everything that goes to make the children comfortable and happy. Beautiful embroidered School Bags, 25 and 50 cents, well worth 50 and \$1.00. Tablet Pencils, Composition Books, in fact everything that is needed for the children.

As there has been a big advance in leather I advise you to buy your Leather Boots now as we have a limited supply that we will sell at last year's prices.

BRING YOUR BUTTER, EGGS AND CHICKENS THEY ARE JUST THE SAME AS CASH AND WE PAY THE HIGHEST PRICES.

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WASHINGTON LETTER

THE enthusiasm felt in Washington over President Roosevelt's large part in bringing the Russian and Japanese envoys together is to be displayed in a popular welcome to the President when he returns to the city. Washington is on particularly good terms with President Roosevelt. He has been a resident of the city so long since his term in the White House and many of the leading citizens know him personally, so that the man in the street feels that he is better acquainted with him than with any president for many administrations past. The return welcome that is being planned probably will not include a parade or set speeches but will consist in greeting the President at the depot as was done two years ago and escorting him to the White House. It will be a personal tribute to his work for peace and will be the informal sort of greeting that the President much prefers to more set and stilted affairs.

Of course the plaudits of the world that have been showered on the President have awakened talk as to whether the enthusiasm was likely to carry him off his feet and make him willing to accept a nomination for a third term. Now with the majority of the machine politicians of Congress President Roosevelt is not politically popular. He is too straightforward and honest in a rugged sort of way, and the third term talk has already set tongues wagging and created a storm of opposition in quarters that fear if the President were renominated he would carry all before him. In this connection it will only be necessary to point to President Roosevelt's statement last election night when he said that under no circumstances would he consent to another nomination. He said at that time that it was a wise provision that unwritten law restricted the President to two terms, and that while he had been only once elected, he had been President at that time for three and a half years and he proposed to regret the substance and not the form of the precedent that had been honored from the time of Washington. That was a flat statement that is not liable to be misconstrued and those closest to the President say that nothing will annoy him more than any starting of third term talk on the strength of the general approbation that has been accorded him in connection with his recent efforts at Portsmouth.

It is quite possible however that the President may have something to say a little later as to the part he personally played in the peace negotiations. Up to the present, his part in the negotiations has been well and properly guarded. Alone and unadvised the President took a step never before attempted by any chief magistrate and threw himself between the hostile envoys till their instructions could be changed by the two sovereigns to whom he appealed. The text or substance of those notes to St. Petersburg and Tokyo has never been divulged and it probably will be well to keep them secret till after the treaty of peace has been signed. But then there will be a great deal of pardonable curiosity to know just what steps the President took that caused such a complete and sudden change in the attitude of Japan. But that he bore an important personal part is shown by nothing else in the telegrams of congratulations that reached him from King Edward, the Kaiser, the Czar himself and other continental monarchs who ascribed the conclusion of peace as a direct tribute to his intervention. Great pressure has been brought to bear on the President to divulge the text of his notes to the two rulers, and it is possible in the near future that he may either in a public address or in an official statement say something that will throw light on this interesting chapter in modern diplomacy.

A very important step was taken to-day in the convening in Washington of the special board of consulting engineers who will settle the question of whether the Panama canal shall be a lock canal or built at sea level. The board will consist of Gen. W. Davis, Alfred Nobel, William Barclay Parsons, William H. Barry, Henry L. Abbot, Frederick Sterns, Joseph Ripley, and Isham Randolph, all American engineers, Henry Hurst, nominated by the British government; Herr Eugene Tinkhauser, nominated by Germany; M. Guerdar, nominated by France; M. Quilleene, consulting engineer of the Suez canal, and J. W. Welcker, nominated by the government of the Netherlands. The board did not do much at its first meeting but it expects to get its report ready for transmission to Congress in December. It is possible that the engineers may visit the scene of the work before their report is rendered, but a number of them have been there already and as they have at their disposal the maps and surveys of all the previous commissions, it may not be necessary for them to leave Washington. It is thought likely that President will send a very urgent message on the subject of the canal to congress, making some definite proposal as to the work and defining the sort of canal that should be built instead of leaving the question open any longer. It is now understood that the chief objection to a sea level canal will be that it will cost more and take longer to build. The lock canal can be built in from six to eight years while the sea level one would take from ten to twelve years. The question of money does not so much stand in the way as the time and it is said also that if the traffic of the canal increases to warrant it in the next fifty years that the canal can gradually be changed from lock to sea level without greatly incommencing traffic.

A saying regar is no man because of his wealth or honors, but that eminent men regard it an honor to be named among their members is evidenced by the fact that 80 per cent. of the United States Senators and 87 per cent. of the lower house of Congress are Masons.

NEW FASHIONS

With the opening of the Fall school term the problem of the children's outfitting becomes once more of vital interest to every mother. How to remodel the leftover wardrobe so that it will look presentable and fresh, and what to buy in new materials and garments that will be practical and in good taste. All this must be accomplished without overstepping the limits set for judicious expenditure.

Remodelling.
The various styles of suspender frocks lend themselves especially well to remodelling. Last year's waist though badly worn will easily supply the material for the suspender, especially as any piecing necessary can be hidden by braid or velvet ribbon trimmings and by fancy buttons that are lavishly employed on some of the newest models shown at the up-to-date places in New York. For lengthening the skirt various expedients are employed, bands of contrasting material overlaid with braid may be used or if some of the original pattern is in hand, it may be modified by a trimming and the piecing done underneath them.

Contrasting Materials and Colors.
Where the suspender frock is of plain material the waist is often of plaid and always in contrasting effect. Plaids are also modishly employed for the dresses and then plain colored materials are used for the waist. Several different waists are worn with the same skirt, washable cottons, and silk or heavier wools for colder weather.

Fashionable Fabrics.
Serge, Henriettes and Cashmeres lead in fashionable fabrics for the children as they do for the grown ups with Mohair quite as useful as ever and in weaves so different from the old time ones that it is not recognizable except to the initiated. Children's apparel of all sorts gets the hardest kind of wear and should be chosen with this fact in mind. Materials should be of good quality and colors selected so that they will stand washing or exposure to the sun or rain. Among the more satisfactory fabrics for children's use are the Cravanettes.

Footwear.
One of the most important points both for the sake of appearance and of comfort is the dressing of the feet. Shoes must be not only smart looking but should be built on orthopedic lines to aid in the correct development of the growing feet, and stockings should be well shaped and substantial so that they are not continually wrinkling and on the subject of the Duster Brown stocking (now so generally known) children and mothers are in perfect harmony—the former delighted to wear anything that reminds them of their friend Buster, the latter equally delighted to find so durable an article, one which saves them to a great extent from the labor of constant darning. There seems to be a veritable craze for everything that pertains to the mischievous Buster. The proper washing of children's stockings is of great importance if they are to keep their shape and color perfectly. The average laundress does not rinse the stockings sufficiently and they iron them. Stockings should never be ironed but stretched and dried carefully.

Ladies' Autumn Walking Suits.
It is to this mind of the modish woman gives its first consideration, when turned toward the subject of new garments for the season in advent. The skirts of instep length are still plaited, and coats are of an embarrassing diversity of styles and lengths from the quite long redingote to the short Eton. The latter presents itself more insistently than ever, the claim to favor justified by its natty and varied expression in the new models.

HICK'S FORECASTS FOR SEPTEMBER

The last storm disturbances in August promise to reach into the first day of September. On and touching Friday the 1st, do not be surprised to see or hear of a crisis in the elements—rain, wind and thunder, with equinoctial tempests in the south coast regions very probable. The disturbances at this time, will, in all probability, be prolonged in cloudy, threatening, and possibly stormy weather, up to and through the 3d, 4th and 5th. Change to rising barometer, westerly winds and clearing, cool weather will touch most parts about the 5th to 7th.

The regular Vulcan storm period central on the 9th, will be felt as early as the 7th or 8th, in falling barometer, change to warmer and growing cloudiness in western sections. As these conditions increase and advance eastward over the country, storms of wind, rain and thunder will visit most localities about Saturday the 9th to Monday the 11th.

The 13th to 15th are reactionary storm days. We therefore look for decided storm conditions to continue over these dates. This is a period of probable tidal wave and heavy equinoctial storms in the south. One of the most probable earthquake periods in September will be central on the 13th extending 24 and 36 hours before and after that day. A marked change to high barometer, westerly gales and much cooler will almost certainly follow general and severe storms at this time. Frosts in many localities, especially northward, between the 15th and 19th, may reasonably be expected.

The next regular storm period is central on the 21st. Threatening storm clouds, with rain, wind and thunder, the crisis falling on the 21st to 23d, progressively from west to east. Another high barometer and change to decidedly cooler will come in from the northwest close behind these storms.

The 27th, and 29th are reactionary storm days not far from the center of the autumnal equinox, and with the moon at new and on the celestial equator on the 28th, and in perigee, or nearest the earth, on the 29th we predict that within the period embraced between 27th and Saturday the 30th, many wide sweeping and violent storms will visit various parts of sea and land all round the earth.

Man, it appears, is never too old to marry or run for office.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO EVERYONE

Short Pungent Paragraphs Gathered Here and There

Because a man is poor is no reason for him to feel cheap.

There are more reindeer than horses, more sheep than cows in Norway.

A man seldom gets into hot water unless he furnishes the fuel to heat it.

Certainly fast traveling isn't unsafe. It's the sudden stopping that hurts.

Oil and water won't mix, but, fortunately for the milkman, milk and water will.

A census of the New York state's prisons discloses the fact that they contain 193 lawyers.

It remained for a Kansas paper to announce that a prominent citizen had "resigned from his wife."

A mother feels sad when young men begin to call on her girls, but she feels worse if they don't call.

Miss Bessie Bain, who lives near Chatham, N. Y., has been appointed overseer of highways in her district.

Russia's new legislative body is referred to by the czar as a gosudarstvennaia douma. Oh, but he must be mad!

An Oakland man has a photograph say his prayers for him. The average man allows his wife to say his prayers for him.

Three hundred millions of Buddhist women whose only hope of salvation is to be born boys in another state of existence.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society contributions in past quinquennium were \$1,812,000, and from the beginning \$7,250,000.

New York school authorities fear that accommodations for 97,000 additional pupils now being provided will not supply the demand.

A wife can sue a husband for support and obtain judgment against him for money necessary for her support without getting a divorce.

At the recent session of the head camp of the Modern Woodmen, the bond of the head banker was increased from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

Restful couches are said to have saved more minds and nervous systems than all the physicians and medicine chests put together. They are the best refuge that the overworked house mistress has and their only shortcoming is in want of use.

The peace envoys are to get \$200 a day each as long as the conference lasts. Is it any wonder that they are proceeding cautiously?

Little Avery Scott Littlejohn of Freeport, Ill., has been awarded the first prize of \$50 for being the handsomest baby in the United States.

A Turk and his three wives are now on exhibition in a New York theatre and drawing big crowds. We may look, but we may not go and do likewise.

Thomas A. Edison says: "I do not like to deal with men whose lives are devoted to getting money." Neither does any of the rest of us, but most of us have to.

The higher education of woman, and her service in giving the gospel to the scheduled world of the world, is one of the most far-reaching events of the past century.

The world abounds in rascals and fools, but there are no bigger rascals or greater fools than those who attempt to steal from Uncle Sam. And of all who attempt it there are no bigger fools than the dishonest employees of the postoffice.

Miss Lillian Gonzales Robinson, the youngest woman linguist in the United States, who has just been appointed head of the department of romance of the University of Oklahoma although only 23 years old, has already mastered twelve languages.

Walter Kittredge, the man who composed the song "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground" is dead. He was born at Merrimac, N. H., Oct. 8th, 1834.

The man who invented Duke's Mixture is dead. But many of those who rolled into cigarette cases beat him to the happy hunting grounds by many years.

HAPPY HOMES

There is no grander word in all the world, in all the languages written among men than that one word, home! And yet how many of us fail to appreciate its meaning. We ask ourselves the question, "What is the first thing we must do in order to make the home happy?"

Christ has set the example before us how we should live and if we follow him closely he will lead us into the pathways of blessings and peace. As Christ set the example for us so ought the parents to do the same for their children, and train them up in the way they should go. We can find no reason why every home in this broad land should not be made to feel happy which possesses loving Christian parents. The future happiness lies within the parent's hands and it is sure to be just what they make it. Where a parent exercises his authority like a gracious sovereign, and the children yield a glad and loyal obedience, there is sure to be a peaceful, happy home. But, on the other hand when the parents are cross and never ready to speak any kind words to those around them there will very little happiness prevail.

The joy of each household may be considerably increased by each member being taught that he has something to do to make the home more joyous, not how little he can do but how much. From the parent down to the youngest child there is something that each one can do to gladden and beautify the home. It is wise to teach the children very early that they are for the home as well as the home for them, and that it is their duty and should be their joy to show their appreciation of home by doing to its brightness and increasing its delights. Every member of the family ought so to live in the family that his absence will be sorely felt—a chord missed from the music, a link gone from the chain.

OUR WOMAN'S COLUMN

Servant girls hire for six months at a time in Norway.

New York society women have adopted as their latest fad the playing of baseball.

A flannel wet with kerosene oil will remove fly spots from brass. Polish with kerosene.

The Japanese have dug seventy ships out of the harbor of Port Arthur, and the digging is reported to be fairly good still.

The old-fashioned mutton tallow skin food, made sweet with lavender and creamy with almond oil, is the best thing known.

Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, the noted poetess and editor of *St. Nicholas Magazine* since 1873, died in New York, August 22d.

The president of the London Society of Women Journalists is Mrs. T. P. O'Connor. She was born in Texas and educated at Washington.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson will ask Congress to amend the law requiring the unloading and feeding of live stock each twenty-eight hours.

The women of Wilmington, Ill., took the matter in hand of closing the saloons on Sunday and had the proprietors arrested. Everything is lovely now.

A company of girls, the daughters of Boone county, Mo., farmers, has been organized into a military company. They are very proficient in the manual of arms.

The lean and faded face can be made to look almost young with proper attention. The face must be massaged every night and with a food which plumps it out.

For five years ending with the new year, desertions from the United States army footed up 27,305 according to the forthcoming annual report of the judge advocate general.

Pearl Bernard and Aza Nichols, both of St. Louis, started out to see the world in a box car and ended their journey at Leavenworth, Kansas, where the police nabbed them.

If the housekeeper of these days doesn't have more leisure and an easier time generally than her mother or her grandmother had before her, it would seem to be entirely her own fault.

In Detroit the clubwomen have undertaken a very important summer work in furnishing modified milk at cost to mothers of babies. Those who can afford to pay are to be charged a small price.

Where we gain a penny in saving old trash, thinking we may use it sometime, we lose two in work and patience, storing and handling it.

The largest saw dust pile in the world is to be found at Cheboygan, Mich. It is a veritable hill 1,080 feet long, 875 feet wide, 3,625 feet in circumference, ranges from 20 to 50 feet in height and covers 12 acres of ground. It is the accumulation of one lumber company since 1877.

"If women would spend more time at housework and less time at nonsense," says Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt, aged 105, of Brooklyn, "they'd be better off."

If Mrs. Hunt could produce proof that women might keep young by doing housework the domestic problem would be quickly solved.

Gov. Herrick of Ohio a few days ago received from "Miss L. Neal" of Bedford a request for a permit to don men's wearing apparel. The woman says she works on a farm and that skirts interfere with her usefulness. She wants to know if the governor can not give her permission to get into trousers. At present such a request can not be granted, but the letter was referred to the attorney general with the suggestion that perhaps he would recommend an amendment to the law to suit such a case.

Dorothy Dix says many cute things that are true. She also says some things that are cute, but when she sets out to write about "Work" she certainly made queer work of it. Listen to this from her pen: "The most delightful amusement in the world is working. The best time that anybody can have is to be found in doing good work for good pay. There is no other joy equal to the clean joy of being swallowed up in some congenial occupation that keeps the hands busy, the mind alert and active and that fills the hours with absorbing plans and interests. Certainly work is the great national American sport, and the reason that American men keep on in business long after they have accumulated fortunes is because the fascination and fun of the game is so great that they cannot bring themselves to the point of laying down their hands and dropping out."

The first insurance company was established in 1706. It was called the amicable, and its headquarters were in London.

THE FARM GARDEN AND DAIRY

Little Paragraphs That will Interest Every Member of the Household.

On an average a mule colt is more easily broken than a horse colt.

No sense in packing a lot of high grade feed into low-grade animals.

The mule colt at weaning time should be twelve hands high, or more.

Agriculture, unlike any other business, flourishes best the more you run it into the ground.

And by analogy—if it pays to be kind to a cow, will it not pay to be kind to a horse or a dog—or even a human being?

A farmer who has smart girls has no trouble to get hired men, but he may have difficulty getting much work out of them.

Folks used to make one cow tramp all over a five-acre lot to get enough to live on. Now they are working to make one acre support five cows; and some farmers are doing very well at it.

It figured that American farmers are feeding 2,000 tons of Paris green to insects each season.

Now we know what inventors of "wonderful new churning processes" use to make milk produce "double the amount of butter." They use rennet, and make pot cheese!—Rural New-Yorker.

Take off your hat to the man who says to the boys and the hired men, "We will talk down here in the stable just as we do up in the sitting-room." That man knows where he is and what he is doing.

One pound a day more of milk from a herd of twenty cows means another pound of butter. Worth working for? Who of us can afford to throw away three hundred and sixty-five pounds of butter every year?

Any kind of man can farm in some kind of way, but only the right man can farm in the right way. The farmer needs to be a scholar, and if he understands his occupation, he will be a scholar in spite of himself.

All horses are born either right or left handed, so that every one of them has a preference for the foot that will prove most comfortable for him to use in leading out. It's found that the stronger side is the favorite one, every time.

Did you ever think that when cream comes to the top it brings all the impurities that were in the milk up with it? That being so, nobody can keep the impurities out of the butter when they get that far. So, if we want clean butter we must keep the milk pure.

We often see it advertised to spur the colts to make them walk fast. But it makes a difference whether or not your colt has in him to walk fast. You can not make a fast walker out of a horse that has a naturally slow gait. Might as well try to make a bird dog of a poodle. Good walkers are bred, not made over after they are born.

TROUBLES EVERYWHERE

"Never trouble trouble until trouble troubles you" is a very good rule to practice. Trouble comes unsolicited to everybody, and who is there who is sane that has not his share of trouble. The simple minded person for whom so many have so much pity seems as free from trouble as it is possible for a human being to be, and yet we would not care to exchange places with such a one. There is no occupation or business that can be engaged in that is free from trouble. The farmer has his trouble and disappointments. His best horse or cow dies, his field of grain is leveled in the storm that comes without a moment's warning, drouths or floods come and blast his hopes for an abundant crop. Trouble is not by any means confined alone to the farmer, for the merchant has his trials. The grocery bears heavy loss on account of perishable fruits and vegetables. Moths infest the dry goods merchant and ere he is aware he sustains a great loss from the ravages of these little insects. The hardware dealer invests large sums of money in joy of being swallowed up in some congenial occupation that keeps the hands busy, the mind alert and active and that fills the hours with absorbing plans and interests. Certainly work is the great national American sport, and the reason that American men keep on in business long after they have accumulated fortunes is because the fascination and fun of the game is so great that they cannot bring themselves to the point of laying down their hands and dropping out."

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ADDICKS ELIMINATED

Senator J. Frank Allee and Mr. J. Edward Addicks have occupied the center of the stage under the lime light for the last few days. Mr. Addicks assumed personal charge of his several newspapers about three weeks ago, and evidently for the purpose of forcing the hand of Senator Allee. He was not successful in this until the Senator got ready to state his position, which he did forcibly and clearly in a published interview last Sunday. In this statement of his position, Senator Allee expressed himself as being convinced that Mr. Addicks' chances of election to the United States Senate were nil, and that he was now in favor of a united party and one ticket throughout the State. While many of us may think that the Senator has been a long time in seeing the light, still his position is unsatisfactory. Whether the fact that Mr. Addicks is reported to be "busted" has or has not any bearing upon the Senator's change of front, does not enter into the question at this time, except as between the Senator and his friends. The statement given out is a manly, open acknowledgment that the position of the Republicans has been justified after many years. Nothing that Senator Allee says has not been said time and time again by the Regulars. We have all given him full credit for his loyalty to Addicks, and THE TRANSCRIPT has always believed that the time would come when he would see the error of his way.

Mr. Addicks, in reply to the statement of Senator Allee, descends to vulgar abuse. Nothing could show the true character of the man better than his own words, "When J. Frank Allee goes out driving behind the fastest horse in Delaware, it is behind a horse I gave him; when he votes his stock in the First National Bank of Dover, he votes stock that I made him a present of; and when he walks into his own home and hangs up his hat, he hangs it up on a silver inlaid piece that I presented to him." The words "silver inlaid" should have been italicized, as we have no doubt that Mr. Addicks laid great emphasis on them. And yet in the same interview, Mr. Addicks claims to be a gentleman. He is not our idea of a gentleman, and never has been. His swan song is entirely typical of the man. It bears out all that his most bitter enemies, including Lawson, of Boston, have ever said of him. In 1895, one of the leading men of this country, a man whom Presidents have delighted to honor, stated that "Addicks is ghoul, holding the honor of man and the virtue of woman at the price of his gold." Senator Allee has it born home to him that the part referring to the honor of a man is true.

In conclusion, Mr. Addicks still claims that he is going to the Senate in spite of his 64 years. No one else believes, and we doubt if the man himself does so. The only possible way to reach such a result would be through combination with the Democrats. We have heard at times that Mr. Addicks had once offered to contribute his money to that party in exchange for support, and that the offer was refused. This was at a time when Democracy had just been ousted from power and expected to win the next election, and did so, for the last time in the State. How such a tender would be received under present conditions and leadership, is a question we are not informed upon. Surely the position of Senator Allee, followed as he has been by such men as Representative Murray of Kent, who was known only last winter as a "stalwart" Addicks man, voting for Addicks on each and every ballot, clearly shows that Mr. Addicks can never again be a candidate, in the sense of one receiving votes in the joint assembly for United States Senator from Republican legislators. The elimination of Addicks is complete.

STATE FAIR SUGGESTION

"Many people of the state recently have shown much interest in the farmers' fair at Brandywine Springs Park and also in the trials of speed of horses which have been held at intervals at the Horse Show Park. Down by Dover interest in trotting and

pace races has revived and some good contests are frequently held. Already the desire is being expressed that a state fair project should be revived. The Delaware State News voices this sentiment as follows: "The Farmers Agricultural Fair at Brandywine Spring Park which closed last Friday, seems to have been a gigantic success from every story and report of it. It is genuine pleasure therefore to congratulate our Grange friends on their ability to pull off a job like this, in the wake of a long line of wrecks and disasters. It now remains for them to move the good will and fixtures of the young boom down to Dover, and strike out under the shadow of the capital for a long succession of Delaware State Fairs, where a state fair properly belongs."

"Many will join with the News in wishing for a state fair. Delaware with its varied farming and manufacturing interests should be able amply to support such a fair. The old state fair is missed. It was a great place for everyone and one of the events of the year in Delaware. A pity that it is not revived."

ONE UNITED PARTY

"DOVER, Sept. 7th.—Although intended to be kept a secret, the news spread through lower Delaware to-night that plans for the immediate reorganization of the Republican party had been definitely agreed upon. Calls would go forth at once, but for the desire of Republicans throughout the state to await the return of Colonel Henry A. DuPont and one or two other prominent leaders who will be active in participating in the great reunion scene in Dover this month. It just happened to-day that some Delawareans chanced to be in the cafe at the Bellevue-Stratford, the identical Philadelphia hotel in which John Edward Addicks gave out an intolerable interview recently. Once in the Philadelphia hotel, they caught sight of United States Senator J. Frank Allee, state chairman of the Delaware Republicans. Former Senator Louis Heister Ball, state chairman of the Regulars, and former Secretary of State Caleb R. Layton. Thus all three counties of the state and all elements of Republicans were represented in the conference. The two state committees will be called together and overtures will be made by the Regular Republicans to the Union Republican state committee to merge the two organizations. The methods by which this shall be accomplished have not been fully gone into, but it is more than probable that the two great state conventions will be called to meet in Dover in separate halls and receive the resignations of their respective state central committees. Triumphant, simultaneously and as quickly as it can be accomplished two conventions will probably then move to the Dover opera house where it will be called into one general Republican convention and the two parties will drop their titles of "Regular" and "Union" and become one Republican party of Delaware. Thereupon choosing one state committee. Both state chairmen spent very busy days in and outside the state since yesterday morning. Hundred of messages have come upon Senator Allee and equally numerous have been the oral and written requests to Senator Ball to strike while the iron is hot and clinch both ends that are now met."—Morning News.

TREATY SIGNED

"PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 5th.—The treaty of peace between Russia and Japan was signed this afternoon. The four envoys signed their names to the four pieces of parchment, drank some champagne, exchanged compliments, and listened while they drank to the booming of big guns which announced the signing of the document to the world.

It was 3:47 o'clock when the treaty was officially concluded by the envoys attaching their signatures. A clerk of the state department rushed from the building where the ceremony had taken place and announced the news to the newspaper men. An armored Jackie waved a red flag to the saluting battery fifty yards away and the guns crashed out, bells of churches pealed and the news was quickly spread broadcast to the entire world.

Those who had charge of to-day's ceremonies were determined to make them as formal and spectacular as possible. No detail was overlooked that would add to the impressiveness of the occasion. Officials of the American government had never been furnished with such an opportunity before and they made the most of it. Among American officers present at the signing were Admiral Mead, Commander Winslow and Lieutenant Commander Gibbons. They were in the full dress uniform of their ranks in the naval service. Governor McLane, and Assistant Secretary Pierce were also spectators.

Each envoy signed his name four times and each affixed his private seal. Everybody in the room breathed a sigh of relief when the last scratch of the pen was made. Then followed congratulations between the envoys and the news was sent at once to President Roosevelt, the Czar and the Mikado. Then followed the drinking of champagne by the envoys and others and toasts were drunk to President Roosevelt, the Czar and the Mikado. Luncheon was served and at 5 o'clock the Russian envoys bade farewell to the Japanese envoys and the others present and hurried off to attend a thanksgiving service at Christ Episcopal Church. The Japanese envoys left 15 minutes later and the great peace conference was over.

STATE HOSPITAL TRUSTEES

The trustees of the Delaware State Hospital for insane held their monthly and quarterly meeting at the institution Thursday morning and transacted much business. The house committee reported favorable and was authorized to have installed a water pipe in ward D to be used in case of fire. The cost not to exceed \$62. Bids were opened and the following contracts awarded: Groceries, W. E. Frank; dry goods, W. B. Smith and Co.; clothing, Wright and Davidson; shoes and slippers, Wright and Davidson; bread, J. J. Schrade; beef, J. F. Devine; mutton and veal, J. F. Devine; drugs, C. Taylor.

PEACH YELLOWS

A Time of Danger Therefore a Time for Action

For several years past the peach yellows in Delaware orchards has been confined almost entirely to a few old trees, and growers have hoped that the disease would never again be as virulent as it was some years ago. But this year it has appeared, here and there, in orchards only three or four years old. Not many trees are affected, perhaps only one, or possibly four or five, in a thousand. Yet the trouble is found in so many of the orchards in the infected districts of the State that the situation will not necessarily alarm is indeed serious. Great losses are sure to occur if prompt measures are not taken to suppress the disease. The repetition of the scourge that swept over New Castle county thirty or forty years ago and later spread down the State affecting all of Kent and part of Sussex, must be prevented. It is possible to prevent it. The disease can be controlled. The "stamping out" process is an effective preventive. Cutting out all diseased trees as soon as discovered will result in saving the orchards. The experience in Michigan for more than a quarter of a century proves this assertion. The experience in other states adds further proof. It is now almost unanimously agreed that the prompt destruction of all diseased trees, with replanting to replace those destroyed, results in keeping the orchard unbroken. Mr. Roland Morrill, of Michigan, has rigidly practiced the plan of cutting out and replanting; and at the meeting of the Peninsula Horticultural Society held in Middletown, Delaware, in 1901, said: "We do not cure the yellows. We simply inspect our orchards every week, and if we find a single tree peached or other signs of yellows, we dig the tree out and chop it up, pull out the root, pile it all on an orchard wagon, cover it tightly and haul it away to be burned, root and branch. In my orchard the following spring we dig a hole where this diseased tree stood, three by three and one-half feet and plant the old earth. We fill up this hole with new earth to give the new tree a vigorous start. I have never had the yellows in a tree among my replants. In spite of the yellows we have unbroken orchards because we replant as the trees go out." The Michigan fruit growers lose less than one tree in a hundred, whereas before their laws went into effect, whole orchards were swept out every year.

A peach tree with the yellows is a worthless tree, and as long as it stands is a menace to all the trees about it. The United States Government spent many thousands of dollars trying to discover the nature of this disease and a cure for it, but did not succeed. While many investigators have worked on the problem no one has solved it. They show only that whatever the nature of the trouble, there is no cure, and the only method of effective control is the immediate destruction of diseased trees. Delaware orchardists should, therefore, make frequent examinations during the remainder of this season and destroy immediately all trees which show the characteristic symptoms of yellows.

The Delaware law expressly provides that it shall be the duty of the State Board of Agriculture to warn the orchardists of the danger of peach yellows as well as of other diseases and pests, and authorizes the Board to provide for the inspection of orchards and the destruction of diseased.

The great Kent, Queen Anne's and Cecil Fair at Tolchester Beach came to a close last week after the most successful meeting since its institution as an annual event. With Superintendent G. E. Noland as the executive head it is scarcely necessary to say the management was all that could possibly be desired, and to Mr. Noland's tireless energy and personal attention to every detail is due the splendid success achieved. The exhibits, especially in the Domestic and Household departments, were more numerous and more varied than in past years.

The Junior Order of the United American Mechanics of Md., will celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of North Point and birth of the national anthem, The Star Spangled Banner, on Tuesday, September 12th, at Gwynn Oak Park, Baltimore's popular suburban resort. An interesting program, including sham battles, mimic bombardment of Fort Mifflin, naval engagement, band concerts, base ball, etc., has been arranged. Hon. Olin Bryan, Editor Smith, of the Pittsburg American, and others will deliver addresses. At night will be a grand display of fire works.

As a result of the interest manifested in Dover's prospective waterway to the Bay, a movement has been started to organize a board of trade among the merchants, manufacturers and farmers; there is also renewed activity in trolley matters, and the plan to continue the line from Middletown to Smyrna, Clayton, Woodland Beach and Dover is being revived. A new Democratic newspaper, to be called the Cambridge Record, will be launched in Cambridge this week in the Applegraph interest. The lower floor of the Masonic Temple has been rented for its quarters and it will be edited by Mr. Robert G. Henry.

F. Charles LeCompte of Clayton, is the owner of an eighteen cent horse, and yet there is nothing of the eighteen cent order about the nag either. Charles won the animal, which is quite a valuable one, in a raffle and the ticket cost him just eighteen cents.

There are at the present time 326 prisoners at the New Castle county workhouse, which is the largest number confined there at one time. Twenty additional cells have been placed in the building and more are needed.

While gunning for reed birds near Holly Oak, George Gest found the body of an unknown white man floating in the water of the Delaware river near the shore. Coroner Purks was notified and the body was removed to the morgue. Near the body was found a baton without ears and it is believed the man fell from it and was drowned.

England's markets are now being invaded by the Delaware apple growers and the high standard of the fruit shipped from here causes big prices to be realized and Kent fruit growers are jubilant over their business venture. The principal apple growers in Kent county are S. H. Darby, E. H. Bancroft, A. W. Slaymaker, and F. M. Soper. Much care is exercised in the preparation of the apple for exportation.

REGISTER'S ORDER.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DEL., AUG. 5, 1905.
UPON the application of George W. Danforth and James J. Ginn, Executors of Mary H. Danforth late of Appoquinimink Hundred, in said county, and their heirs, and their assigns, the Register of Wills that the executor's affidavit given notice of granting of Letters Testamentary upon the estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of such letters in six of the public be seen of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the estate to present the same, or to file by an act of Assembly in such case made and provided; and also to cause the same to be inserted within the same period in THE MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, a newspaper published in Middletown, Del., and to be continued therein two months.

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Notary—Notary is hereby given that Letters of Testamentary were granted to the Executors of the estate of Mary H. Danforth late of Appoquinimink Hundred, in said county, and their heirs, and their assigns, the Register of Wills that the executor's affidavit given notice of granting of Letters Testamentary upon the estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of such letters in six of the public be seen of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the estate to present the same, or to file by an act of Assembly in such case made and provided; and also to cause the same to be inserted within the same period in THE MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, a newspaper published in Middletown, Del., and to be continued therein two months.

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